

70 PER CENT. OF REGISTERED VOTE IS CAST



The



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COAL ARBITRATION MOVE IN SENATE; LEWIS HINTS STRIKERS ARE READY

BOARD TO END COAL TIE-UP PROPOSED IN U. S. SENATE; GARFIELD SEES OPERATORS

Kenyon Resolution Would Have Wilson Appoint Commission for Arbitration.

MINERS MIGHT PARLEY.

Simple Matter for Government and Owners to Open Negotiations, Says Lewis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A special Presidential commission of three members to attempt arbitration of the bituminous coal strike was proposed in a Senate resolution introduced today by Chairman Kenyon of the Labor Committee. Without discussion the measure was referred to that committee.

Efforts to reach a basis for possible settlement of the strike were also made at a conference here between Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield and J. D. A. Morrow, President of the National Coal Association, an organization of the leading coal operators of the country.

Mr. Garfield is expected soon to ask President Wilson's authority to revive certain old fuel administration orders, particularly those relative to anthracite coal, so as to be prepared to deal with any attempt at profiteering.

Interest was shown among those working for a settlement here in a statement made to-day by Acting President John L. Lewis of the miners in Indianapolis.

Breaking his silence for the first time since he was served with the restraining order from the court of Federal Judge A. B. Anderson last Friday, Lewis said:

"The machinery of the joint system of bargaining in the mining industry is intact. It would be a simple matter for the Government and the coal operators again to set it in motion to negotiate a wage agreement."

The Presidential Commission proposed by Senator Kenyon would be empowered to use "all lawful means" to bring the miners and operators into agreement. Fifteen days would be allowed for a direct attempt to negotiate a settlement. If no progress is made by the end of that period the commission is authorized to make its own investigation of the strike and issue public recommendations as to what it thinks are fair terms.

The measure is a joint resolution requiring action by both House and Senate and signature by the President before it becomes effective. Senator Kenyon expects a favorable report at once by the Labor Committee.

This move is the first attempt by Congress to aid in ending the coal strike. Both houses recently adopted a resolution assuring the Administration of the support of Congress in dealing with strikers.

Attorney General Palmer was out of the city to-day, but other officials in touch with the situation were more hopeful than ever that there would be a speedy ending of the strike. The Lewis statement was regarded as an encouraging sign, but officials reiterated that the strike would have to be called off before the Government could offer its good offices in arbitration.

KANAWHA OPERATORS PUT MINES AT U. S. DISPOSAL

Hope Such Use May Be Made of Service and Properties as Is Needed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The Kanawha Coal Operators' Association this afternoon passed a resolution by which they placed themselves and their properties at the disposal of the constituted State and Federal authorities "in the hope that such use may be made of our services and our mines as may seem best in this crisis."

LODGE DEFEATED AGAIN ON SHANTUNG VOTE

Senate Rejects His Motion to Strike Out That Part of Treaty, 26 to 41.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Senate to-day voted down a motion by Senator Lodge to strike out the Shantung section of the Peace Treaty. The vote was 26 to 41.

This is the second time the Senate has refused to amend the treaty as it relates to Shantung.

DRAPER YACHT ASKS AID; IN DISTRESS OFF HATTERAS

Messages Received at Norfolk Give No Details as to Vessel's Trouble.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 4.—Calls for assistance were received here to-day from yacht Black Hawk, owned by Frank B. Draper of New York, which is off Cape Hatteras.

The messages did not give any information as to the nature of the yacht's disability.

PIMLICO RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,604.62; six furlongs—American Boy, (Sandoz), 22.10, \$3.30, \$4.70, first; Squire Charlie, 102 (Hart), 18.10, \$5.20, second; Who Cares, 98 (Callahan), 22.40, third. Time, 1:16.4.

SECOND RACE—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; \$1,604.62; six furlongs—Book of the Month, 98 (Callahan), 23.30, \$10.70, \$6.40, first; Nightstick, 122 (Pattor), 24.30, \$5.10, second; Alford, 113 (Kummers), 26.80, third. Time, 1:14.3-4.

THIRD RACE—The Manly Memorial Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; purse \$10,000 added; two and a half miles—Debutante, 153 (Rivers), \$3.50, \$4.40, \$2.30, first; Toppy Nix, 136 (Green), 24.00, \$4.00, second; Betadon, 138 (Powers), 24.50, third. Time, 4:50. Brooks, Warlock, Decisive, Barkley, Lytle, Weidup also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Forest Park Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$1,604.62; one mile—Lord Brighton, 90 (Foster), 22.70, out, first; Jack Stuart, 97 (Callahan), out, first; second; Ralph Day, 106 (Hamilton), out, third. Time, 1:21.5. Only three starters.

(Racing Entries and Football Results on Page 6.)

TAKK BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how fine Good Disposition makes you feel.—Advt.

END BOLSHEVISM BY CLEAN-UP HERE, SAYS OLE HANSON

Famous Mayor of Seattle Declares This the Headquarters of the Reds.

HAS EFFECTIVE PLAN.

A Red Light by Night, Red Flag by Day in Front of Reds' Homes.

"How can Bolshevism be stamped from the United States?" Ole Hanson walked into the dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria an hour later than he had planned last night to answer this query from a representative of The Evening World. Earlier in the day his secretary had called the City Editor of The Evening World by telephone and said:

"Mr. Hanson, former Mayor of Seattle, who is here to lecture at Carnegie Hall, wants to meet the reporter who is writing the expose of radicalism which is menacing the country. Will you have him call on the Mayor in Room 801 at the Waldorf as soon as convenient?"

After which followed the question which all true Americans are asking each other.

Six words answered the question. "By cleaning up New York City." But there were thousands of words to amplify the answer. And as the man who drove radicalism from Seattle and scattered more than 600 bitter agitators from Washington to roam over the other forty-seven States of the Union to spread their poison spoke, he visualized an aroused Americanism that would crush Bolshevism under heel almost over night.

BOLSHEVISM, I. W. W., COMMUNISM, ALL PLAIN ANARCHY.

Said he: "Bolshevism is simply anarchy with a new name applied in practice with all the ingenuity which Americans are noted in worthy pursuits. Bolshevism, I. W. W., Communism and all other isms that are calculated to substitute mob rule for orderly government are just plain anarchy refined and camouflaged to hide its true intent and practice from benevolent laws designed to give a maximum of freedom in thought, word and deed at a time when those who laid the foundation for our Nation were God-fearing Christians who had been persecuted because they were honest, sincere and law-abiding."

"To understand this one must picture the Pilgrims and what they stood for; study the Quakers who gave us Independence Hall, Betsy Ross and Penn's treaty. One must remember the culture and beauty of those Virginians and Marylanders who stood four-square for right, equality, justice and liberty. These were the people who framed the foundation of laws not for those who are interpreting them to-day as license but for such as were our Colonial fathers. They did not anticipate a time would come when

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINERS SURROUND PRISON.

Bent on Freeing Union Organizer in Jail in New Mexico.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 4.—Reports reaching union headquarters to-day say a mob of 500 miners has surrounded the city prison at Haton, N. M., bent upon releasing Mike Lavoda, a union organizer, and a dozen others arrested last night.

48-HOUR WEEK SET AS LIMIT FOR ALL WORLD'S WORKERS

Plan Recommended to International Labor Conference Makes Few Exceptions.

OVERTIME RESTRICTION.

Must Not Exceed 150 Hours a Year and Then Only in Necessary Avocations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—An international convention limiting the hours of work in industry to forty-eight hours a week in all countries ratifying the agreement by July 1, 1921, was proposed to the international labor conference to-day by the organizing committee. The draft was prepared on the basis of information received from the Governments of the countries invited to the conference.

The limit of forty-eight hours may be exceeded in certain industries and under special conditions. In industries where processes are carried on continuously by successive shifts, such as public utilities and steel plants, fifty-six hours may be prescribed as the maximum.

A limit of sixty hours is set for classes of work such as that done by laboratory chemists engaged in research, furnace men, repair men and watchmen, but provision is made that in these classes overtime shall not exceed 150 hours in the year and that compensation 25 per cent. above the normal rate shall be paid.

For the benefit of Japan, China and India, reservations are made for postponement of enforcement of the agreement, because of climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization and other special circumstances.

It also is provided that the convention may be suspended in any country by order of the Government in the event of war or other emergency.

Before the conference met, Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, launched an attack on it in the Senate. He said the conference contained "a number of Socialists and also a number of those who go beyond socialism—radicals, alien firebrands—but a few decent removed from those who believe in Soviet principles."

Germany has delegates in the conference who are here to "promote industrial mischief," Senator Sherman said, while Japan has delegates planning inroads on American industry.

Senator Sherman predicted that the conference would declare against the American "open shop" and subject the United States to economic boycott if the conference decree was not observed.

By a vote of 5 to 1, the Committee on Admission of New Nations decided to recommend that all countries requesting admission be accepted as members of the international labor organization. Canada voted against the proposal.

DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED.

Wilson Approves Dry Enforcement and Food Control Measure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—President Wilson to-day signed the general deficiency bill carrying appropriations for enforcement of prohibition, for carrying on the campaign against the high cost of living, and for the Alaskan Railroad.

WORLD RESTAURANT.

Special for to-day, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1919. Country House, with madras potatoes. Table d'hôte dinner. 1st floor, World Building.—Advt.

Governor and Mrs. Smith Voting At Oliver Street Polling Booth



GOMPERS BACKS OLE HANSON IN DECLARING WAR ON REDS IN RANKS OF UNION LABOR

"Out and Out Against I. W. W. and Bolshevists," Says Federation Head, Welcoming Westerner's Cooperation.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared to-day that he is "heartily in accord" with the attitude of former Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, who in a speech at Carnegie Hall last night said to union labor:

"If you don't clean the Reds from your ranks, we're going to clean you up, union labor, from New York to San Francisco."

Mr. Gompers, who came from Washington to vote, and did it at the polling place at Ninth Avenue and 50th Street, received reporters at the Continental Hotel, where his attention was called to the Hanson speech.

"I did not hear that speech," he said, "but if Hanson is correctly reported, I am with him. It ought not to be necessary for me to restate my views in this matter every day. I don't change. I am not a jumping jack. I am out and out against the I. W. W. and the Bolshevists and I shall be glad of Hanson's co-operation in driving this element out."

"It is labor's purpose to convert them into good citizens by a campaign for Americanism."

Mr. Gompers declined to talk about strikes in the coal and steel industries. He went into conference at noon with James Lord, president of the mining division of the American Federation of Labor.

After the conference Mr. Gompers left for Washington.

WON'T DISCIPLINE SIMS.

Daniels Refuses to Revoke Admiral for Sinn Fein Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Secretary Daniels indicated to-day that no steps were contemplated to discipline Rear Admiral Sims because of statements in recently published articles denigrating the Admiral's experiences in Europe during the war. Daniel Connell,

POLLS CROWDED IN CLOSING HOURS OF QUIET ELECTION; WOMEN LATE IN VOTING

Party Leaders Estimate 70 Per Cent. of Those Who Registered Have Voted—Election Called Dullest in City's History.

With leaders of the two principal parties satisfied that they have won. Election Day, which opened with light voting and closed with apparently 70 per cent. of the registration voted, has been the quietest and most orderly passed in Greater New York in many years. There was a rush to the polls in the closing hours.

Leaders profess themselves as satisfied with the vote cast which they claim is a heavy one, all things considered. The women throughout the entire city held up the ratio of their registration with the votes of the men. Women Socialists voted more strongly than any others.

Praise is given to the women officials, watchers and campaigners for their conduct in the election. If any complaints were made, it was agreed, on all hands, the mistakes were not theirs.

COOLIDGE HAS BIG LEAD IN MASSACHUSETTS RETURNS

Early Figures Give Governor More Than 10 to 1 Votes Over Democratic Opponent.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The first town to report the vote for Governor was Norwell. The vote was: Coolidge (Rep.), 229; Long (Dem.), 15. Last year's vote was: Coolidge (Rep.), 136; Long (Dem.), 45.

The vote of Mashpee was: For Governor—Coolidge, Republican, 44; Long, Democrat, 2. The vote last year was: Coolidge 21, Long 7.

MARSHALL TRIES SCHEME TO SPEED UP TREATY

Vice President Blocked by La Follette, Sherman and Other Speechifiers in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Vice President Marshall tried a little plan to speed the Peace Treaty to-day in the Senate, suddenly putting the question on the La Follette Amendment to eliminate the labor provisions of the treaty. There were some "ayes" and a chorus of "nays."

Senator La Follette objected that several Senators wanted to speak, and Senator Sherman, launched into another bitter attack on the Treaty.

It turned out that so many Senators wanted to talk, that leaders virtually abandoned hope of a vote on the amendment to-day.

WILSON TO GET RETURNS, PROVIDED THEY ARE GOOD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—For the first time since he has been in the White House, President Wilson was unable to go to his home in Princeton, N. J., to cast his ballot. Secretary Tamm said the President was in "fine shape" this morning and would be permitted to receive the election returns "provided they are good."

The House of Representatives was not in session, having recessed as members from States where elections were being held could return home. The Senate continued in session.

LEADERS DISAPPOINTED AT EARLY VOTING.

Leaders were disappointed at the early showing, but professed the belief that the end of the day would more than average up. Reasons for the lack of interest were that few important interests were at stake and that the voters had the whole day in which to go to the polls, while last year the majority, up to their ears in war work, had to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them which sent them early to vote.

Women of means and the better educated class, in many of the dis-